# Poetry. GOD BLESS MY BOY.

When twinkling stars their vigils keep, And all the world is hushed in sleep: Tis then I breathe this prayer so deep— God bless my boy to-night

I know not where his head may lie, Perchance, beneath the open sky; But this I ween, God's watchful eye Can see my boy to-night,

O, sweetly comforting the thought. O, sweetly comforting the throught That each one's life is surely wrought In God's own plan; thus am I taught He'll bless my boy to-night.

As pass the busy months and years,
With all their changes, hopes and fears,
God make each step of duty clear,
And keep his "honor bright."

Then, when the last day's work is o'er, And earthly duties are no more,

May angels guide him to the shore

Where there shall be no night

#### ALLOW FOR THE CRAWL.

BY JOHN G. SAME.

You have often, no doubt, had occas note, Though the garment at first seemed certain to please, That, after some wearing, the sleeve of your

Toward the shoulder was crawling by easy degrees;
And that's what the clothier, of course, had in mind
When he said to the customer, "Long?

Not at all;
The sleeve is just right, as you'll presently find— In cutting a coat we allow for the crawl!" The expression was one wholly new to me

then;
But set me to thinking how well it applies Not merely to coats, but to women and men,
In matters of life as they daily arise.
Consider the shrinkage in human affairs—
The promise, how great; the performance,
how small!

And, lest disappointment should come una-

wares, Remember the sleeve, and "allow for the

The statesman who asks for your ballot to save
Our country, so rashly imperiled to-day,
May covet an office and not be a knave,
Whatever the fierce opposition may say;
But the "platform" to which he so valiantly

clings,
By which he proposes to stand or to fall—
tesolutions, remember, are slippery things,
And in politics always "allow for the

You are deeply in love with the sweetest of

girls,
Whose presence the height of your happiness brings;
She looks like a queen in her beautiful curls,
Like a seraph she smiles, like a siren she sings!

Ah! splendid and vast are the fancies of

But down to plain facts they must finally fall;
And happy the couple, who, finding the truth,
In conjugal kindness "allow for the crawl."

In brief, recollect that in human affairs, In social connections, in travel and trade, In courtship and marriage, in sermons and prayers, Some grains of concession must always be

In fine, be a prudent though generous man; Believe in your neighbors as much as you

But always be sure to "allow for the crawl!"

# SOW, SEW, AND SO.

So the farmers sow!
Busy, busy, all the day,
While the children are at play, Stowing, stowing close away Baby wheat and rye in bed, So the children may be fed, So, so, so.

Sew, sew, sew, So the mothers sew! Busy, busy, all the day, While the children are at play, Sewing, sewing fast away, So the children may have frocks, Trowsers, coats, and pretty socks

Sow, sew, so, So they sow and sew; S, and O, and W, This is what the farmers do; Put an E, in place of O,
This is how the mothers sew—
So they sow and sew for you,
So without the W,

So, so, so.

—[St. Nicholas for January.

# Familiar Quotations from Wordsworth

"The child is father of the man." "A traveller between life and death." The light that never was on sea or land.' Silent Nature's breathing life." ast peace that might not be be-

igh nothing can bring back the hour plender in the grass, of glory in the flower."
me the meanest flower that blows can Thoughts that do often lie too deep for

"A creature not too bright or good For human nature's daily food." 'Fair as a star, when only one Is shining in the sky.''

'She seemed as happy as a wave That dances on the sea." Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting; Our Soul that rises with us, our life's star Hath had elsewhere its setting, And cometh from afar."

### Two Truths.

We can find plenty of people who have We can find plenty of people who have quite sense enough of their own importance, who yet set a very high value upon themselves—a good deal more, perhaps, than others set upon them. They imagine that they fill quite a large space in the world, and surely it would be a sad thing for the world if they should be withdrawn. There are some, no doubt, who think it would have been a bad thing for the world if by any mistake. thing for the world if by any mistake

they had never been born.

Now that, of course, is simply the value of pride, of egotism, of overweening self-consciousness. It is not in any sense the measure of the true value of life and personal influence. But there is a true basis of the value of every life and its influence among men. That basis is not in what a man is worth to himself. It is not in the glory which any amount of influence he wields may reflect on himself. But the value of any man's life and influence is in what he adds to the common stock of good in the world. There are some vital truths which it is necessary for us to see and understand and appreciate before we can live in the true sense of living, before we can appreciate what a privilege it is to live, and before we can understand the true value of the natures and capacities God has given

1. The first great truth we need to learn is, that we were not made for exhibition. That is about the lowest use to which a man can put himself-to try to live as a walking show; to be seen striv-ing to do something that shall reflect great credit upon himself; to be ever striving, not after what he can be, but what he can seem to those about him. I do not say that a man should be totally and utterly unconscious and uncon-cerned about the opinions and estimates of others concerning him. But a man has not learned the secret of living who allows his love of approbation to have a large controlling influence in his actions, and yet some are almost entirely control-led by these things. They are so sensi-tive and self-conscious that they are moved by a little praise or a little flattery as no other motive can move them, and they are mortified or exasperated or discouraged, as the case may be, by adverse criticism.

There can be no large-hearted manly

or womanly living where the great study of life is to draw praise on one's self and make that the bread of life to the soul! How far removed is this motive of vanity, which looks upon others and thinks of others as ministers to their importance, their consequence, or elevation in the world, from that other high and noble motive which seeks the happiness of others, which discerns needs in others which they can supply; which stands ready with help, sympathy, comfort, strength, to minister, and not to be ministered unto!

2. Another truth which we need to always set before us is, that the value of life is not in what the world brings to us or does for us, but in what we bring to the world and do for it. People are very imperious in their damands upon the world. Some look upon the world and upon society and all institutions and priveges of society as being made principal-for them; and if they are not happy, if they are not contented and prosperous, they blame the world for it, they blame society, they blame the outward condition ngs around them. What is the world worth, and what is society worth, if they don't fulfill the great purpose of

making them comfortable Oh, what an ignoble fulfillment of life's purposes is that where a man or a woman goes through the world complaining and grumbling at it, and testifying against it, because it hasn't done its part for them, because it doesn't minister to their necessities or gve them their proper placetheir adjustment. They are people who, if their feelings were formed into words, they would seem something like this: "You are a bad, naughty world; you don't treat me as I deserve to be treated; you have given to others what I ought to have; you have not recognized my talents and tastes and capacities; you have wronged me and cheated me and made me a victim of circumstances, where I cannot be what I was made to be or enjoy

what I was made to enjoy." There are people who think they were born for better things, for better surroundings, for better opportunities, and their talent is doomed to be "wasted on the desert air" because the world has not given them that given them their proper place-a suitable

nvironment. There is a jewelry shop in town where, in one of the show windows, there is a circular metal bracket with shelves, and which is so connected with the water-works that it is made to revolve. All around on these little shelves are arrang-ed the beautiful ornaments of silver and ed the beautiful ornaments of silver and gold. There are watches and rings and brooches and lockets and chains and earings and breast-pins, and all sorts of beautiful jewelry; and as the bracket turns round it brings to your sight now one and then another and another tempting group of precious treasures. There are some people who think that the world ought to be a revolving bracket, full of treasures and happiness for them, where it would be their place to stand and

help themselves as they come round to

What a beautiful conception of life and the value of life that is-to eat and drink and talk and walk, with eyes wide open every hour to see what this blessed world s going to do for you! That is the most perverted view that we can take of it and people who are always trying to suck all the juice they can out of the world

without trying to put any into it are of the least possible value to the world. When I was a boy working on the farm in Indiana, we used to plant the corn in the spring, and when it came up we used to go through and weed it and pull off the suckers. These were a kind of abnormal growth that fastened themselves to the good stalks of corn; and if let alone, they would not only not produce any grain, but they would draw the life and nourishment from the good stalks, and so we pulled them off and threw them away. There are a great many people like those parasites—they do not care to being any fruit of good or strength to see bring any fruit of good or strength to so-ciety, but they fasten themselves to it to draw away the life and substance from the good corn. These are not the kind of people who are of "more value than nany sparrows." It would take more than two of them to be worth a farthing.

But look at it on the other side-not what the world can do for you to feed you and pamper you and pet you and gratify your appetite, your ambition and your pride; not what society, with its pleasures and fashions, industries, toil, its schools, its churches, and all its privileges, do for you; but what can you do for them, what can you do for your neighbors, what can vou do to increase light, love, intelligence, kindness, hospitaility, benevolence; what can you do make right strong and evil weak; what can you do to enforce and illustrate the blessed truths and doctrines of God's Word; what can you do to make your influence felt a radiating, saving, uplifting power, so that God and men and angels can say: "There was no wasted life, but one worthy to be recorded in the ranks of the nobles and heroes of the Divine Kingdom"?

He who joyfully accepts God's work and plan for him in life has found the fountain of eternal youth. The life that s growing away from God is growing older every day; but the life that is risolder every day; but the life that is rising toward the value that God puts upon it in noble service for him is growing younger all the time. I have seen young people that were old, and they did not know what was the matter with them; have seen old people that were young, and they did know what was the matter with them. They found that inspiration in life—which is the best antidote for gloom and despondency. They had learned to know that God cared for them, and that heaven sets a value upon the life and service that are cheerfully given to the good of the world:-[Rev. D. B. Gray, of The Dalles, Oregon

# Irish and Germans in New York.

We recently gave some striking statis-York by the immigrant Irish element as compared with the native Americans or German and other foreign-born inhabitants. We now have before us some re-markable figures concerning the comparative fertility of the different races in that great American city. The statistics are drawn from reports of the New York Board of Health. It would appear, then, that in 1875 the town had 199,084 Irishborn and 165,021 German-born inhabitants among its population. Of the 97,-073 children born there between 1875 and 1879, not less than 39,528 had German. and only 20,269 Irish, fathers. Of every 1000 children, 403 had therefore German, 1000 children, 405 had therefore German, and only 207 Irish, fathers. Again, of every 1000 children, 353 had German, and 211 Irish, mothers. According to the proportion of the population, if German, the proportion of the population, if German and Irish increased in the same manner, there would be 100 Irish children for every 80 German ones. But though the Irish are, as a rule, a most fertile race, and besides more numerous in New York than the Germans, they are, as regards births, far behind the Teutons. The same is the case with the native Americans (among whom, however, there are not a few recently nationalized descendents of either English, Irish, Scotch, or German extraction); for they, too, are less fertile than the Germans. The number of births among them is 23,063. Of every 1000 children, 241 are therefore descendants of American parents. In some of the New England States the native American races are far less fertile, in danger, owing to well known and little creditable causes, of becoming gradually extinguished. In New York the native Americans, in regard to the number of births, stand midway between the Ger-mans and the Irish. It is further stated

## The Restoration of the Jews. We were told a few days ago that an

old project had recently been revived at Constantinople; that the Porte, despairing of raising money in any ordinary way, had offered to sell Palestine to the Jewish Aliance-of course, for cash down-and to allow the restoration of the Jews as a people to their own land. The country would be declared a principality, with a Jewish prince or president, guaranteed against interference so long as a fixed tribute was paid. We did not, and we do not, believe the story, which would be most unacceptable to the religious party among Mohammedans, and probably owes its origin to the hopefulness of some stu-dents of prophecy among ourselves; but it is constantly revived, and some Englishkings. men seem unaware of the difficulties in the way of such a project. They would have little motive in going to Judea, where there are no cities, no business, and no attractions of climate for them; and even if a strong religious and historic impulse drew them there they would find endless difficulties. We suppose a government could be organized, though it is remarkable that the nation has no great family in its midst universally accepted as its representative house, and no aristocracy except the reputed descendants of the active section of the active section of the Levites. The two great houses of the Jews, in the po-litical sense—the House of David and the Asmoneans—have perished utterly, the last prince of the captivity, who was by universal tradition Hebrew, and we think, by evidence of the royal line, dying at Cadiz in the sixteenth century; and persecution to a great extent wore down all distinctions of grade, though Jewish families once great in Spain do, we believe, exist. Still a government could be formed, but the difficulty would be appeople. Judea is a country which might be prosperous, beautiful and fertile if it were "improved" for half a century
-that is, if the hills were replanted, if the water supply were renewed, and i the soil were resolutely cultivated and manured. They might obtain Arab help, and gradually extend themselves; but is the existing circumstances of the world, a Jewish kingdom or republic on the southeastern shore of the Mediterranean, with the desert behind it, and no tradefor that trade will go by sea if the Duke of Sutherland builds railways from now till A. D. 2000-would be a rather feeble and poverty-stricken affair, not half so attractive to the community as the great

# sacrifice on Mount Moriah. - | London Advice to a Young Man.

cities which the northern barbarians, who

were savages when the Maccabees were

encouraging learning, have built up in the west. We fear the Jews of England

will prefer London, even in this weather,

to the delicious sky of Syria, and that it will not be given to this age, which has

seen so many nations rise and fall, to

witness the restoration of the Jews to

Palestine, and the renewal of the daily

My son, enjoy yourself. Have a good tics referring to the disproportionately time; pleasure is eminently right and larar large amount of crime committed in New proper, but a good time isn't secured by ingl. The simplest pleasures are the most lasting. After you have spent two years in Europe, you will come back and sit down by your own fireside and think of a pic-nic you went to down at the Cascade one afternoon in June, that cost you just sixty-five cents. The "good times" that you daren't take your wife to, my son, that you would lie about rather than have your sister know about them, the "goodness" of them never comes back to refresh you and gladden your heart as does the memory of that sixty-five cent picnic, when you chattered nonsense with the girl you loved and laughed just as the leaves rustled, because you couldn't help it. The "good time" that wakes in the morning and wonders when it was and who saw it and where all its money is gone; the good time that tails itself with a headache—there? with a headache—there's precious little fun in that. And it only takes a very little bitterness of that kind to poison and cloud the memories of your past. It dosen't take many such "good times," my boy, to mingle tears with your bread and gall with your drink. The atime gall with your drink. The sting is the smallest part of the bee, but when you pick him up by it, though the rest of bee were as large as an omnibus horse, yet would the sting outweigh all the good, sweet, harmless, honey-laden portion of the bee, and you would think adout it oftener and longer.—Burlington Hawkeye.

The test of your virtues is in comme with the world. with the world. The problem is, now to live in the world, and yet to rise above it. To float with its current is easy; to separate yourself entirely from it is not much more difficult; but to do either is to put your light under a bushel instead of on a candlestick where all in the house can see it and be profited by it. The model believer maintains his faith, purity and love in the midst of duties and cares.

great, or does really great things. He may be the cleverest of men; he may be brilliant, entertaining, popular; but he will want weight. No soul-moving picwill want weight. No soul-moving picture was ever painted that had not in it depth of shadow.—[Peter Bayne,

#### Paris Letter.

Paris, France, Jan. 27, 1880. As an example of the dangerous trash that is now set every day before the good people, I commend to your notice the fol-lowing hysterical appeal:

"The presidency is nathing, in fact, but a relic of royalty. It is the American type of English royalty, and the third republic is no more French than Gambetta. It is an exotic, having renounced its patiently residition and its French its nationality, tradition and its French vitality by affecting Anglicisms. It is certainly no longer the daughter of Dan ton. It has nothing in common with the republic of '92, nor with that of Athens. It is a republic with three

This extract from an article in the "Mot d'Ordre" shows with what kind of enemies any French republic that endeavors to keep in the middle course will have to contend. The turbulent spirits represented by the "Mot d'Ordre," and other papers of a similar type, in the war which they are now waging against es-tablished institutions, put in the foremost place for denunciation the present form of government—more hateful in their eyes than even the feudal regime. The arficle explains that the three kings already alluded to are "President Grevy at the Elysee, President Martel at the Luxembourg, and President Gambetta at the Palais Bourbon." It adds: "What a pity the Tuileries were burnt! Oh, French people, why did you guillotine Louis XVI? Is Paris so rich, is France so blessed by nature? Is there less mis ery in the streets and hospitals? Are there fewer prisoners, soldiers, priests and functionaries, after four revolutions under this presidential republic?" The drift of this article can be guessed. is a return to the Convention, with a president elected for fifteen days, with no official residence.

The Chamber met this afternoon in spite of M. Jules Favre's funeral; but many of the benches presented a meager appearance, a number of the deputies being at Versailles. The tribunes, on the other hand, were well filled, as M. Janvier de la Motte was expected to interpelate M. Lepere on an affair which had taken place at Fidelaire. M. Brisson presided in the absence of M. Gambetta, who was still indisposed, and, like the president himself, opened the sitting punctually at two o'clock. A number of bills having been adopted without one word of discussion, M. Janvier de la Motte (pere) ascended the tribune, and declared that M Lepere had accepted for to-day the debate on an interpellation relative to the suspension of the adjoint of the commune of Fidelaire, to the dissolution of the local band, and the exercise of the right of holding private meetings. The Minister of the Interior was, however, at the funeral of M. Jules Favre; and as he had expressed a wish that the interpellation should not be discussed in his absence, he, the speaker, would defer to his M. Louis Blanc laid on the table of the House a proposition in favor of plenary amnesty, and demanded the declaration of urgency, which was accordingly granted. After the discussion of a called "Soapy Sam", A little girl, few topics of purely local interest, M. Janvier de la Motte's interpellation was postponed until Saturday next. The sitting then terminated at a quarter past

three.

A charitable fele, under the patronage of Queen Isabella, is to come off at the nental Hotel on Friday, the 30th inst. There will be a concert and a ball. Marquise de Molines and the Marechale Canrobert figure among the lady

History has repeated the Duke of Clarnce's tragical fate in the person of a humble vendangeur. A vineyard pro-prietor of the Haute Garrone was recenty engaged in testing his wine, and, coming to a large vat of the last vintage, was shocked at what he described as its "fantastic flavor." He accordingly al-lowed it to run off into other vessels, and proceeded to examine the bottom of the receptacle, when, to his horror, he disovered the body of one of his own workmen, who had mysteriously disappeared last October. The comfortable piece of intelligence is added that the authorities have forbidden the sale of the wine; but the sequel is less satisfactory to brandy-drinkers, who learn that the fluid, which has been undergoing such unusual treat-ment since October last, will be handed over to the distillers.

It may not be generally known that we have, in the nickel five-cent piece of our coinage, a key to the tables of linear measures and of weights. The diameter of this coin is 2 centimeters and its weight is 5 grammes. Five of them placed in a row will, of course, give the length of the decimeter; and two of them will weigh a decagramme. As the kilo-liter is a cubic meter, the key to the measure of length is also the key to the measures of capacity. Any person, there-fore, who is fortunate enough to own a five-cent nickel, may carry in his pocket the entire metric system of weights and

One of the best epitaphs, and one of the shortest also, is that which Jerrold gave for Charles Knight, the amiable historian. It was simply "Good Knight."

## The Savings Banks.

From the report of the Bank Commis-From the report of the Bank Commis-sioners, presented to the Legislature, is taken the following summary of the ag-gregate resources and liabilities of the savings banks in this city and in the

Resources—Bank premises, \$886,512; real estate owned by bank, \$4,215,471; loans on real estate, \$43,640,398; invested in stocks and bonds, \$3,215,817; loans on stocks and bonds, \$1,511,226; loans on other securities, \$278,335; money on hand, \$3,122,539; deposits in other banks, \$1,165,935; loans on personal se-

Curities, \$676,170; other assets, \$400,—346. Total assets, \$59,112,749.

Liabilities—Capital stock paid in, \$4,-415,338; reserve fund, \$2,393,372: due depositors, \$51,864,903; other liabilities, \$435,136. Total liabilities, \$59,112,-740

The total assets are \$6,000,000 less than the amount reported on the 1st of January, 1879. The bank premises are valued at \$19,000 less. The amount of real estate taken for foreclosure of mort-gage was increased \$1,743,000 during the year, independent of the amount got rid of by sales on the part of the banks. The amount loaned on real estate is \$7,567,000 less than it was a year ago. The amount invested in stock and bonds is \$295,400 larger than it was a year ago, though there is \$791,000 less loaned on stocks and bonds. The loans on other securities have been decreased \$325,000, and on personal securities \$763,060. The amount of money on hand has been increased \$747,000. The hand has been increased \$747,000. amount deposited in other banks shows an increase of \$635,000, while the unspecified assets have decreased \$125,000. The amount of capital paid in is \$271,000 less than it was a year ago. The reserve fund shows a small gain. In round numbers the amount to the credit of depositors is \$6,000,000 less than it was on the 1st of January, 1879, while the unspeci-fied liabilities have been reduced \$141,-

# Bright Things.

The stars on a Brigadier's shoulder-straps re nothing but glittering generalities. "The music at a marriage procession says Heine, "always reminds me of the music of soldiers entering upon a battle.

No one knows who invented the fashion in society of turning down the corner of a visiting card; but the fashion of turning down the corner of a street was first thought of by the man who owed a small bill to the tradesman he saw com-

The roaming correspondent of the Burlington (Iowa) "Hawk-Eye" tells a pleasing story of a self-sacrificing traveler, who devoted his energies to the work of devouring everything upon a certain railway station dining-counter; and, having at length accomplished the feat, walked away, saying: "There! The next fellow that comes along here will get something fresh!

a called "Soapy Sam." A little girl where he was visiting, once asked him before a full company, why this singular title was given him. The Bishop was equal to the occasion, and answered, after casting an expresive glance around the room: "I will tell you, my darling. People call me 'Soapy Sam' because whenever I get into hot water I always are the state of the sta come out with my hands clean.'

At the theater, not long since, a distinguished surgeon was seen to applaud an actor with great zest, and those in the immediate vicinity joined in the applause. Turning suddenly round, he asked why they applauded. "To tell the truth," said one, "it was partly from example." "But you don't know why I applauded," he continued. "I was applauding the marvelous effects of iodide of potassium." The actor was one of the physician's patients, who had a stiff elbow-joint, and the remedy had proved efficacious, judging by his gesticulations.

Two of those ornaments made of plas ter of Paris flavored with sugar were be stowed upon an urchin, with the usual warning: "Don't eat them, whatever warning: you do. They will poison you." For some time they were regarded by him and his younger brother with mingled awe and admiration; but at no distant day their mother missed one. "Tom," ting forth for school, "what have 'ee done with that figure?" "Giv'd it to Dick," was the reply; "and if he's living when I come home, I mean to eat the other one myself, I can tell 'ee!"

The conductor of a certain train on the Union Pacific Railroad charges that, a fly having alighted on one of the glasses of the engineer's spectacles, the engineer the entineer's spectacles, the engineer thought it was a buffalo on the track ahead, and turned on the air-brakes, to avert a disaster. The engineer retorts that one night the conductor saw what he thought was the headlight of an approaching locometive. He kent his own train mought was the headinght of an approaching locometive. He kept his own traiwaiting awhile, and then, somewhat confusedly, started her. "He is the safes man I ever ran with," says the engineer "Venus is millions of miles away, and he waited twelve minutes on a side-track."

# The Jewish Times

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON FRIDAYS

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Per annum, -

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### San Francisco, Friday, February 27, 1880.

In presenting a new journal for public favor, it is meet and proper to briefly state its aim and purposes. Of course "our object is to supply a long-felt want"; for, as the land was waiting for the blessed rain of these latter days, so has the community been longing for a new Jewish newspaper. Stripping the the last sentence of its irony, and lest the reader should apprehend that we design to impose upon his credulity, we will at once tell him what he may expect and what not. THE JEWISH TIMES is a business venture, and is not established for glory. The Times will be entirely independent, and consequently not an organ. THE TIMES will address itself to all classes of Israelites; and will be fair in its criticism, and not a workshop for libelous insinuations. The Times will give praise where praise is due, and refrain from puffing up its friends and contributors THE TIMES will be fairly conservative in its religious views. and guard against the excesses of REFORM. THE TIMES will, at the same time, advocate unity and harmony among the different congregations, and assist in removing hostile prejudices. THE TIMES will offer to its readers the best and ripest thoughts of our men of learning and experience, and will seek to adhere to impersonal journalism. Finally, THE TIMES will be entertaining, and exceedingly careful not to bore you. It will try to be industrious; and, we hope, reach a good old age. With these promises and declarations, we bespeak the good will of our community for the young enterprise, which we hope will become a welcome family paper, a respectable expression of Jewish sentiment, and -last, but not least—a profit to ourselves

We venture to think that the recent attacks upon the Jews in Germany appear quite complimentary to our race in the eyes of the American public.' Says Professor Treitschke: "In 1871 the number of Jews in Germany was 512,000, out of a total number of over 40,000,- fought against his father in the wood of 000 inhabitants. In 1875, the proportion of Jews in the Prussian Gymnasien was 1 in 9.5; and in the Realschulen rious that a quite disproportionate number of Jews are members of the learned professions." Now these are no generalities, but plain and simple facts. Thus, while there is but one Jew to every 80 Christians, there are, in proportion, eight times more Jews anxious to obtain a liberal education than their Teutonic fellowcitizens. In this country, my dear Professor, whose republican foundations rest upon the intelligence of its people, such a showing is received with a very different kind of respect from that which a Berlin Academician grants to it. America, which annually washes and cleans and teaches so many hundred thousand of low and ignorant Teutons, and tries to make of them useful citizens, does not complain of its work. But Germany, which profits by a small population which by your own showing is eight times more intelligent than the rest of its population, howls and growls that it cannot compete with them. The Italians say that a Genoese is a match for seven Jews, and there are almost no Jews in Genoa. In America, where we have to deal with a people of a very different make from that of Germany, we never hear of a complaint that a Yankee could not compete with a Jew. Now, with all duct toward parents was left to be pundue deference to the learned Professor, it would seem to us wiser if, instead of growling at the intelligence, industry and thrift of the Jews, he would endeavor to make his own Christian brethren more intelligent, industrious and thrifty. Still we should be grateful, and acknowledge the kindly and humane spirit of the Professor toward the Jews, inasmuch as he does not believe in actually persecuting stubborn and rebellious son which will not is but a new phase of the irrepressible them, just as we are grateful to the memory of Voltaire for his wonderful forbearignorant and barbarous people, who have the gate of his place; and they shall say enabled to control the funds of a country, is fashionable; because it advertises abil- be one of the most cosy and inviting club of grief she threw herself upon the

the most detestable superstition and the most invincible hatred for every people by whom they are tolerated and enriched. Still, we ought not to burn them."

Of a very different stamp from Vol-

taire and Treitschke was the Persian gentleman Haman, to whose wonderful performances some 2,300 years ago we owe the beautiful feast we celebrated vesterday. The particulars of that Persian drama, and the part played in it by our people, are familiar to every Jewish child, and we will not bore our readers with a recital of the old story. Although the entire book of Esther does not contain a single expression of a directly Divine inerference and guidance, and although the name of God is not even mentioned in this book, we must consider it a remarkably touching narrative of God's care of the people of Israel. It matters not whether Ahasuerus is identical with Xerxes as some scholars believe, or whether, with some other scholars, we assume the incident to have occurred before Cyrus, the great historical fact of a miraculous deliverance of our people from an apparently inevitable doomsremains incontestable. We do not wonder that to our Hamans of ancient and modern times this book has always been most uncomfortable reading. Says Dr. Martin Luther: "I hate the book of Esther so much that I wish it had never been written: denn es judenzet zu sehr und hat viel heidnische Unart." But what interests us especially, just at this time, is the fact (which may possibly arouse the ire of the Berlin professor) that the means of their deliverance was again "superior intelligence." The Talmud relates that Mordechai, who overheard the conspiracy of two officers against the life of the king, and promptly informed him thereof, had a knowledge of seventy languages, and that in this way he understood the criminal objects of the consoirators, who had conferred with each other in a foreign tongue. Who could not take a lesson from this story regarding the value of knowledge to the numerically weak and to the unprotected?

#### The Relations of Parents and Children o in the Bible The importance of the law of filial love

nay be judged by the fact that the commandment relating thereto is placed in the Decalogue next to the commands relating to the duties to God, and preceding those relating to our fellow-men. And the whole history of Israel shows how tender those relations had always been. To try the faith of Abraham to the utmost, God asked a sacrifice of his paternal love. To reward his faith beyond measure, God blesses him in his offspring. Compare. again, the words of Jacob when he sees his long-lost son-"Now let me die since I have seen thy face; because thou art alive"-and you will in vain seek a parallel to a passage so affecting in tenderness. When the rebellious son Absalom Ephraim, David commanded his generals: "Deal gently for my sake with the young man Absalom'': and when he heard of erate child he exclaimed: "O my son Absalom! would God I had died for thee, O Absalom, my son, my son!" Again: When Bathsheba visited her royal son, "The king rose up to meet her, and bowed himself unto her and sat down on his throne and caused a seat to be set for the king's nother, and she sat on his right hand.' But think not that these tender relations were quite universal in antiquity. We need not mention those terrible cruelties which parents were guilty of among neighboring nations, by burning their own children to Moloch, or offering them desiring to be delivered from some pressthe tribes of Ham, and among the Ammonites and Moabites, which are not only

pure life of Israel even in this regard. Public sentiment was very strong against a disobedient child. "The eye to obey his mother, the ravens of the eagle shall eat it." All improper conished by the father as he thought fit. The striking or cursing of parents was Do Germans pretend that mechanical purpunishable with death. "And he that suits are somehow more moral or more smiteth his father or his mother shall surely be put to death." "He that pursuits? If so, it would seem that the surely be part to death." But the death man Jews and Christians were identical penalty itself could only be inflicted after with the cause of quarrel between Capidue process of law. "If a man have a tal and Labor, or, in other words, that it of his mother, and that when they have Nots. The Jews did not make the sys-

not obey our voices he is a glutton and a drunkard; and all the men of his city shall stone him with stones that he die. So shalt thou put evil away from among

you, and all Israel shall hear and fear. There is no law in the Bible relating to possibilities. The spirit in which children yet in full force with us.

### Judaephobia.

A strange war of races has broken out in Germany. It has taken the shape of a crusade against the Jews ... It seems to be raging with unexampled fury, the hostility of the Germans to our people being expressed in ponderous pamphlets, sharp circulars, rattling leaders, and every form of literary attack. The Jews. do not lack champions and defenders, but the attack upon them is so bitter and so evidently inspired by a deep-seated feeling, that the episode is deserving of special study. The case on both sides is thus epitomized by the Nation:

"The anti-Jews says that the great enemy of the German nation works neither with plow, nor trowel, nor hammer, nor pickaxe, nor spade; 'that he escapes military service by being flat-footed, bow-legged, hump-backed and weak-backed; that he monopolizes commerce and controls the money market; that he is pushing, restless, intrusive, gets all the best places for himself, and lives in the country as if it were a tavern. To which the Jews reply, that for ages they were shut out from all employment but that of money-changer or trader; that their physical defects are the results of the wretched existence long led by the race under Christian oppression; that they make no money by any means not open to everybody, and that they use it for as noble purposes as the Christian; that they are as public-spirited and as patriotic; delssohn, Meyerbeer and Heine, and the world Spinoza, Moses, and Jesus Christ."

It will be seen from this that the fight is a sharp one, and as it is being conducted by learned professors, it is evident that everything that can be said on either side is sure to be pressed into the controversy. One writer indeed, treats the question as very serious, and says that Germany is being overrun by northern Jews. "who are eating up the country in all fields of activity, besides seizing on the periodical press." He says it is all in neither of these countries are there more than 45,000 Jews, while in Germany there are 600,000, and they are still coming. He declares that "the tvated circles, and amongst those who are farthest removed from all idea of reigious intolerance or national pride." It this last statement ought not to be taken with several grains of allowance.

For it is, we think, impossible to dem-

the inherited repulsion which centuries of savage fanaticism engrafted upon the Christian nature of Europe. Whoever undertakes to maintain the absence of that animosity toward the Jews as Jews, must show wherein their actions, habits, conduct, business tendencies, differ materially from the actions, habits, conduct, business tendencies, of millions of other men by whom they are surrounded. And it must also be remembered that, after all, the crust of German culture is not a very thick one. Civilization in Germany has been a plant of slow growth, and though as a sacrifice to some other idol, when it has blossomed profusely, its blooming was late. The tendency therefore for the ing evil. But the Bible itself hints at old hatred of race to crop out upon provosome unnatural relations practiced among cation may well have been strong enough to assert itself, but that it has any high or rational interpretation we cannot too dreadful to contemplate, but go a lieve. Put into the simplest terms, it is good way to impress the grandeur of the the worldly prosperity of the Jews that offends their Christian neighbors. Any one may convince himself that this is true by asking himself whether the actions of that mocketh at his father and despiseth poor Jews would have been likely to evoke the same kind of explosion. But valley shall pick it out, and the young the Jews get rich in ways which are not monopolized by them. If they do not incline to mechanic arts, but to finance and commerce, what is that to any one patriotic than financial and commercial curseth his father or his mother shall real cause of quarrel between the Ger-

find it. It does not seem to be shown, press itself in sweet sounds. Fashionable day, March 3rd. The following pro or even alleged, that the Jews swell the criminal element abnormally. The staple chasers for their "ducks of bonnets, ground of complaint is their abominable the merchant finds ready sale for "the prosperity. To make a raid upon suc- sweetest seal-kin cloak"-such are cheap though the invitations have been limited cessful people is indeed no novelty, but at any price. But where are our ladies parenticide, because such an unnatural it is a novelty to find such a raid made crime was not conceived as among the by learned doctors and professors who. for all their erudition are blind to the inwere wont to look up to their parents was fluence of inherited bigotry and intolerone of deep love mingled with reverential ance upon their convictions, and who atawe. This spirit prevailed throughout tempt to dignify with labored polemics a our history, and we are proud to say is crusade which is essentially barbarous gesture: "How much money has she?" and persecuting and narrow and unjust.

> Whenever the cry of distress is heard the Jew responds with generous alacrity. In another column will be found the pro ceedings of a meeting held in New York, at the rooms of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, to provide for a systematic course to raise funds in aid of the starying poor in Ireland. Mr. Morrison made happy speech, which will repay perusal.

There is much suffering for food among the people of Silesia, and the Jews are mong the greater number. Organized effort is being made for their relief.

Our contemporaries have all published most graceful eulogies of the late Isaac Adolph Cremieux.

## Desultory.

Punch's laconic advice to young men

contemplating matrimony, has been fully

carried out by certain roaming, bald-

headed bachelors, who, instead of fre-

quenting the club-house, should now be

the proud fathers of families, and heads of happy homes. The matrimonial voke s not a burden if worn in the right spirit Our fathers and mothers understood this better than we, or else were braver. They dared face a united future without a large balance in bank, or a \$50,000 check from provident parents. It is a question whether the Jews would ever have risen to their present prominence in the world's history, if, in the past, they had considered the matrimonial bargain chiefly as a money bargain. The fault decidedly lies with our young men. Practical philosophy would suggest that the expenditures of the married and unmarried man occupying similar positions in life the Lord, and he heard me"might leave a balance in favor of the married man. The follies into which the young man is beguiled because he has no one to consider or please but himself, very well for Englishmen and Frenchmen are expensive. Cigars and drinks raf- them. Dr. Vidaver was subsequently to laugh at the German excitement, for field for; poker and champagne cocktails addressed by Master B. Zekind, who holding their dupes until almost morning; parties to the theatre which, under excitement the young man proposes and must pay for, are more likely to leave the anti-Semitic movement is powerful and man of moderate income in arrears than deep in all the most enlightened and cul- the healthy pleasures of family and home. This is the material aspect of the question; but is there not a higher? Are nature's teachings to be ignored? Is there may be well doubted, however, whether not a wealth of soul gained in the one state, lost in the other, of far greater importance than dollars and cents. Tell Abraham, Isaac or Jacob that he is getting aged, and unless he marries, will soon be alone. Probably he will at once assume that you are a matrimonial guidepost, and willingly consents to be a sacrifice, if you point out the lady who has from twenty to a hundred thousand dollars. Prices vary according to the conceit or vanity of the man for sale. The boundless, unmitigated egotism of the reply never enters his consciousness. He ever considers what he can offer in return for value received. Yet he prides himself upon being a practical business man. Can he pride himself upon being something better-being just? The bargain is between two human beings equal in the sight of God, if both are alike pure. But are they? Can the man's blase soul meet the pure young girl's without, in the very commencement, receiving more than it can bestow? What equivalent has he to offer? This unnatural condition has increased from year to year, until it has degenerated into making a mere bargain of that which should be the holiest sacrament of humanity.

Talking of marriage ceremonials, at a vedding, the other day, one of the most gift: adorning a new home-heaven's art. What a pity that art is not cultiamong the possessions of our Jewish citation and patronage.- Have we not in San norant and barbarous people, who have the gate of his place; and they shan say enabled to control the funds of a country, is rasmonable; because it advertises able to one of the intervence of his city, This our evidently it is the system that is at fault, ity to employ an expensive teacher; but and reading rooms of the city. The in- fin, mutely classing the wooden cas

son is stubborn and rebellious; he will not those who take the system as they too seldom because the soul seeks to ex- auguration will take place on Wednes of taste and culture who appreciate choice bits of nature made into a poem of colors? Perhaps this devotion to dress pervading the homes of rich and poor is one of the reasons Abraham, Isaac and Jacob ask with proverbial caution, and significant

> Standing on Kearny street, smoking cigars upon the step of some well-known liquor saloon, and quizically gazing into the faces of all the passers-by-especially ladies-is not an occupation that generally earns encomiums from people of taste. It is amusing to hear the remarks made about these self-same men by the ladies with whom they try to flirt. "What a fool!" (with a smile). "Just look at that nose!" (another smile). These smiles, of course, are taken as a tribute recognizing their superior charms.

Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, you will find yourselves rated at a Tess price than you place upon yourselves, and willing enough to hear a very small sum offered, when you ask, "How much money has

### Children's Service.

Dr. Vidaver's plan for interesting and nstructing the children in the faith of our forefathers has met with a decided success. The children themselves conduct the services, assisted by Rev. Mr. Luxemburg. Dr. Vidaver delivers sermon ettes appropriate to that part of the service which is not clear to the little ones. Last Saturday the synagogue of "Shearith Israel" was well filled with children all eager listeners and participants. The "Kadish," recited by three little boys, was impressively rendered. The little folks seemingly understood the mournful character of this part of the service. One bright little girl recited the 120th Psalm in both Hebrew and English, giving the true enunciation and proper emphasis to every word and sentence. Especially impressive did David's words, commencing with-"In my distress I cried unto coming from the lips of a sweet and in nocent child. Mrs. Dr. Vidaver invited the children to the vestry-rooms of the synagogue, where refreshments awaited

spoke as follows: Having been chosen by my fellow-class-mates and members of our-Jewish congrega-tion to thank you on their behalf for the many benefits which we have received from have learnt in this most excellent institution which you have established. In our congregation we have learned and appreciate man prayers and forms of worship which, on ac gation we have learned and appropriate and forms of worship which, on prayers and forms of worship which, on count of our youthful minds, from our tendance at the congregation of elders had but a very slight knowledge, for this worse than grateful. Success for feel ever more than grateful. Success has at-tended all that you have undertaken from our very first assemblage, and the further we prothe more intere come in these prayers and forms; and allow us, Dear Doctor, to congratulate you upon the success which has attended your exertions on our behalf. To fully express our gratitude to you for all this, is impossible, and we sincerely hope at some future day to repay in some manner for having been the means of our great advancement in an object so worthy and beneficial.

The Ladies Zion Society of which Mrs. M. M. Feder is president, will give a leapyear ball, next Sunday night, at the B. B. Hall. It is a most worthy charity and should receive encouraging support. The marriage of Miss Ida Weil to Mr. Leopold Weil will take place at 1320

O'Farrell St. The members of the Arcadian Club will entertain their friends next Thursday evening. The "Arcadian" socials form a prominent feature in Jewish society.

There was an elegant reception at the residence of Mr. Moses Rosenbaum, cor. Octavia and California streets, Wednesday evening, 26, inst. It was given in day attained his majority.

elegant presents given to the happy couple, ciation, the visitor is struck by the good was a valuable painting. A sensible taste displayed in its appointments, and the comfortable appearance of the room. sweetest altar—and an encouragement to The flooris covered with a brussels carpet of a neutral tint, with a bright crimson vated more among us! How few really border. There are two large windows izens, who pride themselves upon the pendant from elegant cornices. The furbeautiful homes! Artists are seldom reading desks and comfortable leather-

importers of French hats soon find pur- gramme has been prepared, which is both varied and pleasing. No doubt on this occasion the room will be crowded, a!to the members and immediate friends of the participants.

> 1. Introductory Remarks-President Max 1. Introductory R. marks—President Max Popper; 2. Vocal Solo—Mr. S. S. Bamberger; 3. Essay—"Bar Coziba"—Mr. S. Bachrach; 4. Piano Solo—Rondo Capriccioso (Mendelsohn)—by Miss Hattie Kahn; 5. Reading—"The Pilot's Story"—Mr. Eugene C. Davis; 6. Cavatina—"Ernani"—Miss Lily Mish; 7. "Rečitation—"The Signal Mannasleep"—Mr. M. L. Tichner; 8. Cavatina—"Lucrezia Borgia"—Mr. A. Eisenberg; 9. Recitation—"Curfew must not ring to-night"—Miss Marie E, Kaplan; 10. Essay—"The Luach and the Hebrew"—Mr. S. D. Magnes; 11. Cavitana—"Semiramide (Rossini)—Miss Sarah Bloom; 12. Recitation—"The Raven"—Mr. Julius Kahn; 13. Piano Solo—Aria, "Trovatore,"—Mr. James Wolf.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Young Men's Hebrew Association of this city was held at their new rooms, Sutter street, Wednesday evening, President Popper in the chair. Reports of committees and officers were presented, and after some general discussion, were adopted. Mr. J. Steppacher moved the appointment of a committee to prepare resolutions to the memory of tha late Adolph Crémieux, and prefaced the same with an eloquent recital of the honored life of the illustrious statesman. Mr. S. Bachrach followed in support of the motion, which was unanimously adopted. The Chair appointed the committee as suggested in the motion: S. Bachrach, M. L. Tichner, S. D. Magnes.

# Betrothed.

COHN-MARCUS,-Mr. Felix Cohn to Miss Selling—Hess,—Mr. Ben Selling of Portland, Oregon, to Miss Tillie Hess. Moral — Abrams. — Mr. Siegfried Moral of Santa Rosa. Cal., to Miss Rose Abrams. Beel—Cahn—Mr. Beel of Oakland to Miss Bertha Cahn.

# Married.

LACHMAN — BLUM.—In "this city, Sunday, February 22, 1880, at the residence of Ad. Lewis, Esq., by Rev. Dr. A. S. Bettelheim, Adolph J. Lachman to Amelia Blum, both of this city, Sunday,

February 22, 1880, at the residence of E. Nathan, Esq., 1611 Post Street, by Rev. M. S. Levy, of San Jose, Max Blumenthal, of San Jose, to Jennie Label, of this city. ARNETT-EDELMAN.-In Los Angeles, Cal., Wednesday, February 18, 1880, by Rev. A. W. Edelman, Wm. T. Barnett, of Quincy, Florida, to Rachel, daughter of the officiating clergyman. [Individual congratulations of the Editor.]

# Births.

OBERFELDER.—In this city, February 17, 1880, to the wife of T. Oberfelder, a

daughter., Levitzky.—In this city, February 22, 1880 to the wife of D. Levitzky, a son, Caro.—In this city, February 22, 1880, to the wife of Simon Caro, a daughter. FECHHEIMER—In this city, Feb. 21, to the wife of Chas. S. Fechheimer, a daughter.

Marks—In Sacramento, Feb. 17, to the wife of Harris Marks, a son.

# Died.

Green.-In Honolulu, H. I., December 8, 1879, Rebecca, wife of Marks Green, and youngest daughter of Nathan and Dora Salomon, in 22d year of her age. LATZ.—In this city, February 18, 1880, Lillie

wife of Benjamin Latz, a native of San Francisco, aged 24 years and 1 month. ABRAHAMSON.—In this city, Feb. 26, Elweine, daughter of N. and Denne Abrahamson, aged 1 year 11 months and 22 days.

# Two Mourniul Events.

The sudden demise of Mrs. B. Latz cast a gleom upon the friends and acquaintances of one of the most estimable ladies who graced our city. Mrs Latz, nee Lillie Wertheimer, was a native of this city, born in 1856. Her early death in the heyday of her youth, aside from the unwarned catastrophe, will be felt by the mourning husband, as well as her parents and kindred. She left an infant only ten days old, who will, no doubt, be taught to look upon the memory of his mother with love and reverence. Alhonor of the eldest son Samuel, who that though God did not permit her to watch the child's growth, yet the memory of Sauntering into the new and cheerful her virtues will last the son throughout room of the Young Men's Hebrew Asso- life, and give him the comforting assurance that God has taken unto himself one of his own dear angels. It is beyond the ken of human nature to do aught but bewail the loss of one so dear. Yet God chasteneth those he loves, and takes unto himself his dear ones all. Perhaps the valuable works of art can be found facing Sutter street richly dressed with most pathetic sight vouchsafed a human crimson lambrequins and lace curtains being was that witnessed by the mourners at the burial of their dear dead one. elegant appointments abounding in their niture consists of handsome baize covered A sister of the departed, afflicted by God with being deaf and dumb; unable to visited, and complain of lack of appreci- covered chairs. A beautiful clock en- give vent in words of her sorrow, unable cased in black marble, surmounted with to drink in the comforting words of obey the voice of his father or the voice conflict between the Haves and the Have Francisco a people sufficiently cultured an elegant bronze statuette, the gift friends, but made to conceal all woe save and wealthy to encourage home art? of Mr. Engene G. Davis, ornaments the by tears, could not be consoled. The ance to our race. The latter writes in chastened him; then shall his father and tem which they seem to have availed Professors of music are patronized behis "Dictionnaire Philosophique": "In mother lay hold on him, and bring him themselves of so successfully. If it is cause the music enables the performers with pictures, and no doubt when all the pressed sorrow gave vent only in the short, we find them (the Jews) only an out unto the elders of his city, and unto undesirable that non-producers should be to parade personal attractions; because it arrangements are completed the room will wringing of her hands, and in an agon

with sobs doubly touching, since they were hushed and inarticulate, she cried as if she could not be consoled. The grief of the mother, who had already lost one child, in quite a tragic manner, was indescribably touching. "God giveth, and he taketh away; blessed be the name of God."

Scarcely had the mournful event above recorded passed, when the news of the arrival of the body of Mrs. Marx Green, nee Rebecca Solomon, who died in Honolulu last December, cast another gloom upon the society, of which she had been a beloved member. Mrs. Green was, for a number of years a teacher in our public schools, and also devoted some while to religious instruction in the Taylor Street Synagogue School. She was married about two years since, subsequently going with her husband to Honolulu, where he was engaged in business. During the epidemical typhoid season which raged in the Islands, she was stricken with the disease, and after a brief illness, was summoned to the other shore, leaving a young child, a devoted husband, and almost heart-broken parents, and a multitude of friends to mourn her loss. The funeral will take place from the parents' residence, Sunday next at 10 A. M.

## Windsor Dramatic Circle. The amateur performance given by the

Windsor Dramatic Circle on Monday

evening, was an affair worthy of the tal-

ents of the ladies and gentlemen who

took part in it. The origin of the Circle

is owing to the untiring efforts of a num-

ber of the ladies and gentlemen residing at the Windsor House. With all the talent that could be mustered the society was formed, and immediate steps taken to give a performance. That the affair went off with more than usual eclat, the pleased faces and enthusiastic praises of the audience testified. The large diningroom was converted into a cosy little theatre, with stage and auditorium quite complete in every detail. The stage was tastefully decorated and appropriately arranged. From the ceiling hung a drapery, forming a proscenium border, upon which the monogram of the association was emblazoned. At the rising of the curtain a handsome and richly appointed interior was presented to view, complete in furniture, and remarkably pretty articles of bric-a-brac arranged in various places upon the stage. The arrangements, complete in every detail, showed how very enthusiastically and MERRY MASKERS THRONG THE HOSPITABLE how hard the members must have worked to complete in so short a time the excellent entertainment they offered to their friends. The audience fairly packed the room, and certainly did not stint the performers in applause. The first play on the programme, "A Pretty Piece of Business," went off without a hitch, every one doing their part with excellent finish, showing an amount of care and study highly commendable. To Messrs. Jos. Heiman and Theo. Steiner, and the Misses Rose Sheyer (a young lady from Carson City), Lou. Morris and Julia Meyer praise is due for the care ten recited Carlton's poem, in costume, "The New Organ," in an intelligent and pleasing manner, and Mr. J. Levi performed a violin solo. The performance concluded with the farce, "That 'Rascal Pat," in which Messrs. A. M. Warschauer, N. H. Frank, Mose L. Tichner. Misses Dora Warschauer and Etta Marx took part, keeping the audience in good countenance by the merriment and humor infused into each respective role. Mr. Julius Kahn was the efficient stage manager. After the performance a collation was indulged in, prepared for the guests by "Mine Hosts" of the Windsor House. After the supper dancing was kept up until two o'clock in the morning. The whole affair reflects credit upon the ladies and gentlemen of the "Windsor," and it is hoped that these enjoyable affairs will be repeated.

# Music and the Drama.

The Baldwin Though greatly wanting in dramatic life and sparkle, "The Soul of an Actress" has been made a success by Miss Moras. The plot is good, but not well finished. The lines, in many instances, are destitute of force, and-produce a sense of dissatisfaction in the listener. The whole piece shows it to be the work of a young author. The cast is good, and the parts well sustained, though there is no character which requires more than an average amount of dramatic ability. Though it is conceded by all that Clara Morris is a finished artist, yet a painful want of bodily strength, whether assumed or real, was apparent throughout the performance. If assumed, it is a very cheap and doubtful mode by which to gain the sympathies of an audience. If it was real, the sooner the miserable spectacle of a bodily incapacitated woman trying to amuse the public is put an end to, the better for art and the cultivation of a true taste. The piece is handsomely counted, the boudoir scene in the first and fourth acts being particularly good. This

that contained her beloved sister; and room shown at the Centennial Exhibition, and to Wm. Dayton great praise is due for his careful and truthful reproductions of the furnishing of the Louis Quinze period.

#### Bush Street Theatre.

This pretty little place of amusement has been nightly crowded by the admirers of Mr. Sothern, who have given him a hearty welcome. "The Crushed Tracedian" a embellished reproduction of the Prompter's Box, is the attraction. The play itself does not show much originality, nor reflect much credit on its author. Mr. Henry Byron. The principal part has evidently been prepared or Mr. Sothern's peculiar style, and though the points are not very brilliant nor witty, his peculiar and inimitable delivery keeps the audience in continued roars of laughter. The support is fairly good, most of the members eing new to the San Francisco public. Mr Blakely does himself credit as the old prompter, but his imitation of the manner of Chas. Kean is too marked. Edward Lamb presents the character of Capt. Racket with good success. As a whole, the parts are well sustained, and the play promises to draw good houses.

## Wilhelmj Concer's.

The last concert by the great artist Wilhelmj was given last Sunday evening, at the Bush Street Theatre. As far as the abilitie of this artist are concerned, all criticism rests by calling him one of the greatest violinists the world has ever heard. Whether, in the full sense of a delicate consideration, he has shown himself a true devotee to his muse, is another question. Undoubtedly money, and a most egotistical desire to appear Number One, have been the main attractions in visiting San Francisco, or any other city, for the matter of that. He has left us, and we are well fid of a mere mercenary fiddler, who, b his actions, has placed himself on a level with any scraper who cares to level his art to the mere gathering of a few dollars. A violinist of less genius, but a more generous man hood-and we have fortunately some among us will please us better Son Francisco might have enjoyed a musical treat youch. safed to few cities outside of European musical centres-Wilhelmj, Ketten, and Voegrich -but at the last moment the violinist pro tested because Ketten's name was advertise as big as hise The real reason, however, was that Wilhelmj was under engagement to Messrs. Steinway & Sons, and Mr. Ketten to Messrs. Chickering, to use only the pianos of such respective manufacturer. This was the rock both split on. The concert business nust certainly be on the wave when artist like Wilhelmj and Ketten condescend to travel around the country as agents for piane firms, seeking to earn an honest penny outside of their regular business.

The second invitation Orchestral Concert nder direction of Mr. Emil Loeb, will take place at Metropolitan Temple, on Thursday vening, March 4th.

# Purim Festivities.

MANSIONS OF OUR CITIZENS

# The Benai Berith's Purim Ball.

We might well say: "Purim comes out once a year, but when it comes it brings good cheer." Early in the evening carriages began to rumble along the streets, and covered wagons of every description were mustered into service, the only stipulation being that they had to be large enough. Unquestionably, last night's celebration was carried on in a to by maskers beggars description. Early blazoned upon them. The galleries were as to the costumes their customers desired. Original and comic costumes were in the greatest demand, although many very handsome ones were seen. On Eddy street and in Haves Valley the scenes seemed the liveliest. In front of many of the residences were drawn lines of carriages. Some of the costumes were handsome, others quaint, others original, and some were very funny Most of the characters were well carried out. So heartily did all enter into the fun that, from the very moment of leaving the carriages and stepping on the sidewalks, they became what they represented. The king assumed his royal air, the queen her stately dignity, the clown his foolish antics, and so on till the very gamut of all human invention was run through.

The maskers who visited the various houses were very numerous this year. The most notable costumes were those worn by the "Girofle-Girofla" party-complete in every detail. Another was that of King Henry V. There were nine babies, ranging in height from six feet to outrageously with a school girl. Hamlet, four, accompanied by a nurse, the most the mournful visaged Dane, did not diminutive of the whole party. A wedding party, complete in every detail, even carrying a "chuppa" (canopy) with them. The "Chasan" was robed in full service dress, the bride and bridegroom, solemnbefore him, in dumb show, going through the marriage ceremony. Although well number of the maskers who presented a carried out, even the burlesque dresses picture of the "Unemployed procession" could not wholly dispel from the minds of the lookers-on that the performance ple, each one made to represent some somewhat trenched upon the borders of sacrilege. A lot of policemen hired to agitation, and others were excellently suppress "Pinafore" were original. A counterparted; heading the procession Dutch singer and a lame soldier edified was a gentleman made up as a ragged the company they came in contact with, Irishman, carried a banner which bore on by singing Dutch songs and dances. Two one side these words: "We want Matbabies and a Quaker drew the attention zos, Champagne, and Poor-rum," on the

in ordinary attire, but wearing the most striking masks, represented two English fops. The cordial hospitality with which all maskers were received reflects great credit upon our citizens, who have every reason to feel proud of the manner in which Purim was spent.

The gavest Purim ball that San Francisco has ever celebrated, was given last night, under the auspices of the L.O. Benai Berith for the benefit of its library fund. The library, situated on the sec ond floor of the new building on Eddy street, is a spacious room, well stocked with reading matter, comfortably furnished, and presided over by J. Gans, who is the present librarian. The origin of the library dates back to 1867, when, under the auspices of the Benai Berith Literary Association, it was first formed. The officers were Louis Kaplan, President; Le in pink dominos, presented the American Seldner, Vice-President Alex. L. Badt, Recording Secretary; S. Leszynsky, Financial Secretary, and B. Rothschild, Treasurer. Under the energetic management of these gentlemen, the library soon assumed respectable proportions. In 1874, seven years after the project was conceived, it was presented to the Grand Lodge; the number of books that had been collected amounting to 1,500 volumes. The Grand Lodge has yearly appropriated funds for the library's maintenance, and so rapidly have the number of books increased that it contains now over 3,000 volumes. The number of eaders have multiplied in proportion, so that now over six hundred readers avail themselves of the privilege extended by the Order. In the past year ten thousand books circulated among its readers. The new library affords its readers facilities and comforts equal, if not superior, to any other like institution in the United quire within." States. The rich carpet and convenient shelves, filled with literature to please all tastes, makes the library proper an attractive room; but the palm must be awarded to the pleasant reading room, The really elegant baize top tables upon which are spread the magazines, illustrated papers and other light literature, and the comfortable chairs make this room indeed a feast of reason. It is richly carpeted with heavy brussels of elegant designs and bordered with a bright color The walls are hung with the pictures of the Past Grand Masters of the Order. A striking picture is that of Sir Moses Mon tefiore, perhaps the most prominent Jew in the world. It was presented to the "Montefiore Lodge," by the distinguished gentleman himself. The ante-rooms and general appointments are in keeping with the rest of the library. The present di-

Kaplan, Max Goldberg and W. Kierski. .The ball-room at ten o'clock presented an appearance of gayety difficult to describe. The hall was decorated elegantly with banners, streamers and hangingbaskets; around the balconies were gromanner exceeding any attempt ever made tesque, heraldic shields, with the names in this city. The quaint devices resorted of various members of the association crowded with spectators, who must have looked upon the gay scene beneath them with varied feelings. On one side were pretty young ladies half way leaning over the gallery, following with their eyes a manly form decked in the costume of troubadour, one calling to the other: "I know who it is! It just looks like Mr. -. " Sitting next to them were old

rectors of the library are Messrs. J. Cerf.

W. Saalburg, D. Davis, S. Weitz, B.

Greenebaum, W. Wolff, A. Newman, J.

ladies, anxiously looking among the evervarying scene, trying to make out their friends in the crowd of maskers. The ever-shifting crowd offered to a student of human nature many phases of character. Gathered from every clime and every country the denizens of the inhabited world seemed to congregate at one place, and the general selection seemed to have fallen upon Benai Berith Hall as the fit spot to woo "Momus" and "Terpsichore." Princes went at a discount Sauntering along could be seen richly clad knights hobnobbing with negresses, indians, gypsies, &c. with most unromantic disregard for race or color. lovely Juliet was led to a dance by a frog. The jealous Othello flirted most think it beneath him to dance with the merry Irish peasant; and so from one opposite to another did the inhabitants of every clime mingle without regard to caste. Many of the characters were remarkably well-sustained, particularly a the tableau numbered about twenty peowell-known character in the present local

platform which caused a general merriment to spread over the half. Clowns, pantaloons and dominos were plentifully scattered over the floor, their lively but good-natured antics giving life to the scene. An elegant white satin trimmed with blue, was worn by a young lady well-known in social circles. A notable costume was that of Carmen, made of yellow and scarlet satin richly trimmed with gold spangled and black lace. Elaine, presented by a beautifully formed young lady, attracted a great deal of attention. An old woman carrying a boy on her back drew crowds. A frog pre- J. Harris, L. Jaffe. sented by some lithe and active young man, caused an immense deal of fun. Parties representing full plays, such as "Oxygen," "Babes of the Wood," "Hamlet," &c., were frequently met with. A party of young ladies dressed four. Owing to the fact that so many the occasion. It is supposed that one houses were open to maskers, the scene and others arrived. The arrangement made by the committee not to charge admission to maskers was an excellent plan, for it afforded spectators a sight rarely seen outside of the Mardi Gras Carnival at Rome. Continually new surprises awaited the looker-on. All that ingenuity could invent in the way of droll, comic and elegant costumes were resorted to. A novel feature was a party presenting a pack of cards; another a kept popping his head into the maskers' faces, often causing screeches to be sent forth from under the masks worn by fair pleasure-seekers. A well-sustained character was that of an old woman who had

The ball was decidedly a grand success, and any one who witnessed the whole scene must have left with a feeling that Purin was never celebrated in a that of 1880.

pinned on her back a card which hore the

legend, "I have a big heart to let. In

## Stockton, Cal.-Silver Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Marks, who have for twenty-five years trodden life's pathway together, celebrated their Silver Wedding Sunday evening, 15th inst. The ceremony was performed by Rev. M. S. Levy, who was called from San Jose for the occasion. His address was very interesting, and full of touching passages. In the name of the donors the reverend gentleman presented the bridal couple with a magnificent service of silver, which rested on a 26-inch tray bearing the following inscription:

"Presented to Mr. and Mrs. J. Marks by their friends. H. Marks, Moses Marks, M. Caro, J. Glick, E. Gumbert, I. Stamper, D. Berlin, E. Dreyfus, H. Isaacs, E. H. Bo-

Mr. Marks responded very feelingly. The attendance was large, many friends having come from abroad to assist in doing honor to the occasion. There was music, dancing and mirth until an early morning hour, when the company dispersed, with expressions of good wishes for the host and hostess.

# Young Ladies' Leap Year Ball.

The merriest, happiest time of the season was prepared for Stockton's citizens by the Hebrew Young Ladies' Leap Year Club. The committee, consisting of the Misses Jennie Rosenthal, Mary Kolman. Hennie Marks, Hennie Hart, Amelia Marks, Hattie Marks, Carrie Hart. Fannie Marks, Therese Wagner, Rachael Raphael, Gussie Levy and Delia-Peyser. had the whole affair in charge, and so effectual was the work accomplished that unstinted praise has been showered upon the young ladies who, unassisted, made the ball one of the grandest successes in the history of Stockton's gayeties. Mozart Hall was the place chosen for the ball, and although anything but attractive, the young ladies set about decorating it with so much good taste and enthusiasm that in the evening of the affair, the place was conceded by all to be the prettiest ball-room ever seen in the city. Mirrors, furniture, hangings, flowers, and green festoons transformed a cold, ugly hall into a lovely and home-like interior. The music, under the direction of Prof. Dreyfuss, was all that could be desired. The following rules created the greatest amount of amusement:

1. Gentlemen are requested to conduct themselves with the most lady-like pro-

It is expected that no gentleman will promenade alone, or leave his seat unless escorted by a lady. 3. No gentleman shall invite a lady to

4. Ladies, will await the presence of the gentlemen at the door of the dressingroom, in order to escort them to the dancing-hall.

5. Ladies will please keep their engagements promptly.

6. Ladies will endeavor to avoid leaving their partners standing alone in the center of the room, on account of the

awkwardness of the position. scene is in part a copy of the Pompadour of all by their corpulent bodies and ex- other "We want the right to live-well." Prominent guests were present from

cellent make-up. Two gentlemen dressed | Humorous speeches were made from the various cities in the state. The dresses worn by some of the ladies were very rich and tasteful; want of space, however, restricts us from giving our readers a full description of the elegant toilets worn on the occasion.

#### Oakland, Cal.

The Daughter of Israel Relief Society has elected the following officers: President, Mrs. S. Beel: Vice President, Mrs. J. Letter; Treasurer, Mrs. I. Alexander; Secretary, Mrs. M. H. Coffee: Trustees -Mrs. A. Barnett, Mrs. S. Cohn. Mrs. E. Bernstein; Councilmen-A. Barnett,

#### Portland, Or.

The story of Queen Esther dramatized by D. Solis Cohen, Esq., was enacted by the pupils of the Jewish Sabbath school at the Metropolitan Theatre last evening, the manager having donated its use for thousand tickets were sold. The prokept continually changing. Maskers left ceeds will be applied for the increase of the school's usefulness.

### New York.

The Hebrew Free School question has wakened some considerable discussion. The death of Grace Aguilar, eldest child of Mr. Meyer S. Isaacs, aged 10 years, has called forth many expressions of sympathy.

The Y. M. H. A. and other Jewish literary associations are very active at long-necked and grotesque negro, who present. We presume that they receive such encouragement as to stimulate the members to exertion, and if the Israelites' of San Francisco would show like appreciation there would be a corresponding amount of enthusiasm.

## IN MEMORIAM-CREMIEUX.

A well attended meeting of the Board of Delegates on civil and religious rights of the Union of American Jewish Congregations was held on the 18th instant, connection with various Jewish congreheartier or more enjoyable manner than gations, at the rooms of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Forty-second street, near Sixth avenue, to take action on the death of the late Adolphe Crémieux, of the French senate, and also president of their own people were in distress. It was a fact that in Upper Silesia nearly-five thought that any fund raised should be M. S. Isaacs presided, and Mr. Adolph L. Sanger acted as secretary. It was voted to hold a memorial service commemorative of the life and services of the deceased senator on Sunday afternoon, March 7th, in the Temple Emanuel, corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-third street. The following named gentlemen were appointed a committee to carry out details of the programme, arrange for speakers, music, etc., and to report next Sunday arternoon: L. Rosenfield, A. Kursheedt, L. Haas, H. Kohn, M. Norden, H. Korn, M. S. Isaacs, A. L. Sanger. Resolutions were presented and discussed relative to the character and services of M. Crémieux, but they were laid over to be voted on at the next meeting. Several spirited speeches were made by Dr. Gottheil of the Temple Emanuel. Lazarus Rosenfeld, B. J. Hart, Myer Stern, Coroner Ellinger and other leading members.

# Philadelphia.

It is proposed to erect a Jewish Orphans' Home, and \$12,425 has been subscrsbed to that end.

The proposition to admit non-Israelites s members of the B'nai Berith Order, is most strenuously opposed.

The Jewish ministers and presidents of congregations held a meeting Sunday,15th inst., to testify to the loss sustained by the death of Adolph Cremieux.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association announce a Purim entertainment, original in its character; the profits to be applied toward an increase of its library.

# New York.

THE IRISH RELIEF FUND - MEETING OF THE YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION — APPOINTMENT OF A COLLECTING COMMITTEE FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS RAISED.

A special meeting of the Young men's Hebrew Association was held last night at their rooms, 110 West Forty-second street, for the purpose of initiating a movement among the Jewish people for contributions to the Irish Relief Fund. The chair was taken by Mr. Daniel P. Hayes, the president, whe, after explaining the object of the meeting, read letters from the following persons who offered their services, should it be decided to originate any entertainment the profits of which should be given to the fund: Miss Lettie Blume, elocutionist; Mr. F. F. Muller, organist, of No. 27 East Twentieth street.

A WARM-HEARTED SPEECH.

Mr. Henry Morrison, lawyer, was called upon by the chair and said: A brief interval has passed since a letter was placed before our President urging him to call a meeting of the directors with a view to the humanitarian movement in Hebrew circles in this city to assist the sufferers in Ireland. The communication emanated from the kind impulse of Mr. D. A. Delima, a prominent Israelite merchant in this community, and he

sert a claim of bond-'a fellow feeling makes sert a claim of bond—'a fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind'—in the tears of persecution and oppression which each has shed to moisten his own hearthstone. To night here Abraham, Isaac and Jacob stand up for Dennis, Terrence and Patrick; rest assured Rechel, Leah and Rebecca will be found no less willing to stand up and help Nora and Maggie and Bridget. (Laughter.) The nursery rhyme my child sings to me, taught by an Irish serving maid, shall go forth from Israel's to Erin's daughters:

Mary Ann McLoughlan, don't you gry

rael's to Erin's daughters:

Mary Ann McLoughlan, don't you cry;
Dash that tar-drop from your eye;
Bid your sisters cease to sigh—
The sun shall shine by and by.
An Jrish woman and a Jewess should be in sympathy in the hour of trial. Their kinship in reputation for chastity and purity is a bond between them. Their hallowed fame all nations—have recognized in song, legend and story by concession to sex and race since the pen of man was raised to record woman's the pen of man was raised to record woman's honor. A truce to expressions of adulation!
This is a time for work, not words. At fireplaces beyond the sea there is shivering destitution; the cupboard is bare; on the boards
there is not food spread for little children.

Tho' man may work and woman may weep, There's little to earn and many to keep,

Though the harbor-bar be moaning.

It will moan again and again unless money caiment and food cross it for the Cove Cork, and Dublin Bay, making, then, Fastnet Light and old Kinsale gleam again, to leacon your argosy, sighted for its beneficence from Belfast to Tipperary. Let the sound of revelry and feast among our own kindred be hushed till the stranger's stomach has ceased to gnaw his vitals. Not abating one jot or tittle of the faith of the fathers in which we here of the faith of the fathers in which we here take pride of heritage, I give place to no man in the honor of one whose words I consider it a privilege to quote—one whose ruby drops of martyrdom fell amid crystal tears of votaries to rise a diadem of hôpe—one who said in the house of one of the principal of the Pharisees: 'When thou makest'a dinner or a supper call not thy friends or thy brethren, neither thy kinsman nor thy rich neighbor, lest a recompense be made thee; but call the poor. The maimed and the helind but call the poor, the mained and the blind, and thou shalt be blessed, for they cannot recompense thee. Let the descendants of a chosen race, upon whose great faith all faiths of civilization rest as a house upon its foundation, stone upon stone, rise in grateful acknowledgment of their prosperity in the land, and the ability to respond, to give without tript and scatter shall be likely in the land. frost. Let the pulsations of the chord from the heart of Sephardim to Celt bid him, Shoolen lachen (peace and bread). Let the vibration feturn from Celt to Sephardim, Buidheachs dhuit, beannzhad de huit (thanks to you, blessings of God upon you." (Applause) plause.)

Mr. A. L. Sanger suggested that a subscription paper, one of the Heratd blanks, be handed around the room, and that subscriptions be taken up at once.

Mr. Friedlander said that he had no objective services and the said that he had no objective services and that he had no objective services are supplied to the said that he had no objective said that he had no objective services are supplied to the said that he had no objective said that he had no objective services are supplied to the said that he had no objective said that he had no objective services are supplied to the said that he had no objective said that he had no objective services are supplied to the said that he had no objective said that he had no objective services are supplied to the said that he had no objective said that he had no objective services are supplied to the said that he had no objective said that he had no objective services are supplied to the said that he had no objective s

tions to make to the actions of the Associa-tion in its endeavors to relieve the Irish in their suffering, but he thought that it was the duty of those present to remember that some

divided between Silesia and Ireland.

Several gentlemen said that the consideration of Silesia was not in order; that the meeting was called to consider the Irish famine, and that the claim of Silesia should be

ine, and that the claim of Silesia should be considered at a future meeting.

The Chair sustained the point of order.
Mr. B. J. Hart said that he represented the Forty-first street congregation, and that circulars had been issued by them in reference to subscriptions to the Palestine fund, and also for other calls upon their charity in England and France. He was of the opinion that the movement, on health of the Irish land and France. He was of the opinion that the movement on behalf of the Irish Relief Association would be more successful if the committee of the association would consider some arrangement by which the Hebrew congregations of the city would be able

brew congregations observed that the Chair appoint a committee who shall be empowered to receive subscriptions for the Irish relief fund, and that they have power to add to their

number.
This was unanimously adopted, and the following committee was appointed:

. THE COMMITTEE. Messrs. David A. DeLima, A. Nones, H. Morrison, B. J. Hart, A. L. Sanger, Mar-tin Lippman, Samuel Greenbaum, Lewis Ly-ons, Martin Lehman, Abraham Myers, James

ons, Martin Lehman, Abraham Myers, James Klaber, and Cyrus L. Sulzberger.
Mr. Hart then moved that the committee be requested to issue circulars inviting the Jewish congregations and societies to send in their contributions to the association.
This motion was unanimously adopted, and on motion of Mr. Lippmann a recess was taken for ten minutes, and the committee went into executive session.

went into executive session.

A GOOD BEGINNING.

On the meeting being called to order the President announced that the committee had decided to issue circulars to all the Jewish congregations and societies in the city asking them to send representatives to meet the committee on Sünday morning next, at ten o'clock, for the purpose of perfecting the organization for the collection of subscriptions. In that inivitation he wished it to be understood that ladies were included. He was glad to be that ladies were included. He was glad to be able to state that though only a few, comparatively, of the members of the association were present, yet during the few minutes' recess \$500 had been subscribed

A number of Herald blanks were then dis-

tributed by the secretary, and Mr. A. Nones announced that he was treasurer of the committee, and that he should be glad to receive subscriptions at his place of business, No. 41 South street, or at the rooms of the associa-

The meeting then adjourned.—N. Y. Herald, Feb. 17th.

# The Allliance Israelite and Purim.

The International Commission for Palestine, a Jewish organization in the United States affiliated with the "Alliance Israelite Universelle," which has its headquarters in Paris, where it was founded in 1860, and of which the late eminent philanthropist Cremieux was president, issues its appeal to the Jewish congregations and benevolent socities in this country to take up collections and contributions for the work of the alliance duration. ing the approaching Purim festival, which occured yesterday, the 26th inst. The Czar of Russin, it is reported, would promulgate civil and religious liberty throughout his dominions on the approaching twenty-fifth ar-niversary of his reign. This is good news for Israelites, if it be true; and the Alliance will do what it can to make the boon avail-able and valuable to its co-religionists. The Alliance stands toward Hebrews in som Alliance stands toward Hebrews in somewhat the same relation that the Evangelical Alliance does toward Christians, only that the former contributes money as well as moral suasion and influence to accomplish its objects. It has done a good work in this direction during the twenty years of its existence, and its treasury should not be allowed to languish at this time when so many appeals to American benevolence are being so generously answered. The most emiment Jewish ministers and merchants and others Israelite merchant in this community, and he having met as colleague Mr. Alexander Nones, they invited me to unite for the purpose of the movement, which thus far has been successful in the spontaniety with which first the directors and then our members at large have responded. I am not surprised. If there be two wayfarers and wanderers who can find their way among the nations of the earth, they are the Hibernian and the Hebrew; no one will deny them fraternity and industry; all will recognize their intellectual abilities in the sagacity of the one and the brilliancy of the other. They may also as-

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San Francisco, Friday, February 27, 1880.

The States.

#### Pacific Coast. CITY.

Mexican Dollars to the amount of \$59,-800 will be shipped to Honolulu by the Bank of California on the Australian steamer next week.

Sub-Treasurer Sherman redeemed \$18. 000 in subsidiary Silver in one day recently, and paid out \$10,000. The next day he took in \$17,000. He has now about \$6,000,000 on hand, or nearly onethird of the total in the hands of the Gov-

The signs of distress are not greater in this city, the present winter than in former years. But there is the same old story. years. But there is the same old story. Benevolent societies are taxed to the utmost to meet cases which cannot be ig-

The report of liquor consumed at the City and County Hospital, signed by E. Fitzgerald, Apothecary, shows that 444-gallons of whisky, 5 of brandy, 4 of port wine, 6½ of sherry, 1½ of claret, and 6½ dozen of porter were used in that institution during the month. A heavy bill, sure. Is it necessary that so much liquor be used. Don't believe it.

STATE. Santa Cruz tanners are happy. Leather that has been selling for 18 or 19 cents per pound now commands 32 cents.

day last week.

Real estate is rapidly appreciating all over the town of Oroville. Building lots are being inquired for almost daily. Many new buildings are in course of erection.

There are 140 miles of accepted highway in Marin county, for the original construction of which the sum of \$150,000 was paid. Last year \$30,000 was paid for repairs.

Parties in Los Angeles county who, five years ago, dug up their grape-vines to make room for orange-trees, are now replanting grape-vines among their orange

The South Pacific Coast Railroad Company is putting up a new telegraph line along its road between Santa Cruz and Wright's Station, where it will connect with the line for San Francisco.

A new wharf, is about to be built at Aptos Landing, Santa Cruz county, for the accomodation of small coasters and pleasure yachts, with the view of making it an attractive summer resort for yachts

There is estimated to be at present in the grain warehouses of Stockton about 22,000 tons of wheat, and yet the ware-houses are by no means full. When full, as they were last fall, the total amount o wheat would be between eighty and ninety thousand tons.

There are about 800,000 head of cattle in California, and 8,000,000 sheep. The stock-breeding was begun in 1769 by Spanish friars at San Diego, who went there from Lower California with 200 head of cattle and 100 sheep, besides a few horses and some hogs...

Work has begun, and a large force of men are engaged upon the Arizona Central Railroad, from Maricopa northward, under the recent act of the Legislature granting \$3,000 per mile in Connty bonds to any company which would build such road, \$30,000 to be issued as often as each ten miles of road is completed.

The Pacific Mail Company have an nounced a reduction of rates to San Francisco for passengers and freight. After to-day, the rates for passage will be \$75 for first-class, and \$35 for steerage: In opposition, the railroad companies to-day offer the following rates: First-class, \$100; second-class, \$75; third-class, \$45.

Up to Friday morning the rain-fall during the present storm at San Luis Obispo had been four and one-quarter inches. Total for the season, 12.13 inches. This has been thus far the best season for grass and all crops that we have had during eight years. The grain is all in, and a large harvest is assured. The prospects in this county for the coming season are most promising.

Says the "Monterey Californian" "Two months ago a score of empty houses might have been found in Monterey. To-day not a dwelling house is for rent in town, and only one building that can be utilized as a store can be found. In fact. every old adobe that could be shaped into something resembling a house, or could be made habitable, has in some manner become occupied. An immense inquiry and demand for houses is now prevalent. To meet these demands people have commenced to build, knowing full well that high rents will be paid this summer for

NEVADA, ARIZONA AND THE TERRITORIES. Eggs \$1 per dozen in Silver City,

The Nevada Central Railroad, from Austin to Battle Mountain, has lately been completed. A railroad is to be

built from Virginia City to Dayton The largest popular meeting ever held in Prescott, Arizona, was on February 4th, to get a public expression of feeling as regards the 35th parallel railroad. Great enthusiasm prévailed. Speeches were made by leading citizens.

One of the most powerful corporations in the West is the great stage and mail-carrying firm of Salisbury, Gilmer & Co. They now have over 5,000 miles of daily. stage lines and employ between 6,000 and 7,000 horses in Dakota and Montana. business of the metropolis is in a healthy condition."

The Utah and Northern Railway, narrow-gague, stretches northward from Og-den, through northern Utah, entirely acrost eastern Idaho, and is at this date operated to Beaver canon, near the south-ern Montana boundary, 274 miles north of Ogden. Grading is about completed to Red. Rock, Montana, 30 miles north of Beaver canon. Unless unusually rigor-ous weather prevents, track will be laid/ on these 30 miles this season, making a complete north and south narrow-gague line 304 miles in length. Surveys have been made for divisions or branches debouching from the constructed line at Beaver canon to Yellowstone National Park, 62 miles; from the present temporary terminus to Helena via Beaverhead and Jefferson Valleys, about 215 miles; from Portneuf Station, Idaho, west and northwest, via Boise City to the Columbia river in eastern Oregon, and various preliminary observation of routes in Utah, Idaho, Montana and Oregon, discarded or vet to be adopted.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORY. Work on the locks and at the Cascades is being crowded forward, over 240 men

being employed. Tree planting has become almost a nania in the treeless regions of Eastern Oregon and Washington-and a sensible mania it is.

From some unknown cause millions of smelt in the Lower Columbia river are dying. In many places the shore of the river is lined with these dead fish. It is thought that there will be an un-

usually heavy run of salmon the coming fishing season in the Lower Columbia. Extensive preparations will be made by the canneries to accomodate the run. Navigation on the Upper Willamett is

Plenty of rain in Southern California this year. It is reported that there was By order of Colonel Gillespie, United a fall of six inches in Santa Barbara one being removed. UTAH.

SALT LAKE, February 19 .- Last week a bill permitting women to hold office was defeated in the Utah Legislature, but by order of John Taylor it was again introduced and passed to-day. The reason assigned for this sudden action is explained by one of the legislators, who says Congress is going to pass a law to disfran chise Polygamists; and in order to keep officers under Church control, they purpose electing women.

They have lately had a snow storm in Texas, a very unusual occurence. ALBANY, (N. Y.), Feb. 21. The Hud son river is open its entire length.

Georgia farmers are plowing, its gar-deners are at work, and the trees are bud-New York, Feb. 17.—Joseph Lenox, founder of the Lenox Library, died last

evening, aged 80. A Brooklyn jury, under the Civil Damage Law of N. Y. state, last week, gave

the wife of a drunken husband a verdict of twenty-five hundred dollars against the owner of a building rented as a rum-shop. Served him right. An exchange has the following

"Howells said once in an after-dinner speech that such was his stern impartiality as editor of the 'Atlantic Monthly,' that on one occasion he respectfully declined one of his own contributions."

The new international money-order ystem arranged by Superintendent Mc-Donald goes into effect in March. He says the immense amounts sent to Ireland made a heavy balance against us in Great Brifain.

The catalogue of ocean disasters for the year 1879 was an unusually long one, than in some previous years, since few of the wrecked vessels carried passengers. Fifty steamers are included in the list.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.-Rev. Edward Cowley, late manager of the "Shepherd's who was convicted of cruelly treating and starving children under his care, was arraigned this morning for sentence. Recorder Smyth gave the extreme penalty of the law-one year in the State Prison and \$250 fine.

The year of 1879 will long be remembered as a remarkable one in the history of the Iron trade of the United States. The revival was somewhat sudden and very general, and following as it did a period of unusual depression, it was of course very noticeable. The advance the year was from 67 to 106 per cent. The advance for

CHICAGO, Feb. 24th.—The Imperial Mills elevator, situated at the corner of Sixteenth and Dearbon streets, was blown down a few nights ago. One hundred and twenty-three thousand bushels of wheat, which it contained, were spilled on the ground. It was 160 feet high and 110 by 60 feet in extent, with a capacity of 200,000 bushels. The mill adjoining was badly damaged.

Снісаво, February 19.—The "Inter-Ocean's" Washington special says: "А singular spectacle was presented in the House to-day, when the former Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy was defied the opportunity to make a speech by a Democratic majority largely composed of men who went with him into the rebellion, and only secured the floor through the support of the whole Repub-lican side, with the help of a few Demo-

NEW YORK, Feb. 22. - The "Tribune" says: "There is no surer indication that the present tide of business prosperity has come to stay a long time than the rise of real estate here in New York. This kind of property is not subject to sudden fluctuations, and cannot be forced up by mere temporary or fictitious activity in trade. The increase in rentals of stores and offices down town, and the brisk market for building lots and dwellings up town, show plainly that the

It will be remembered that mention was made that Peter Cooper, the philanthropist of New York, had, at a great expense, erected a fine series of rooms, forming part of a new floor to the Cooper Union, New York, with the intention that the Inventor's Institute should occurrent the cooper of the cooper o This part is now almost finished but Mr. Cooper has decided to build additional rooms, running the whole length of the building. Those visiting New York can examine one of Mr. Edison's lamps at the Inventor's Institute, 733 Broadway. It was placed in the museum there for public examination, it being free

## Foreign.

England France and Germany will probably recognize Roumanian independ ence simultaneously in a few days.

It is reported on fair authority that special alliance is about ro be concluded between England Germany and Austria. Experts estimate the losses to the farmers of the United Kingdom during 1879 at from £100,000,000 to £150,000,000:

LONDON, February 26th.—In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Stafford Northecote announced that the Government would make an advance for Ireland of \$750,000, instead of £500,000. as originally intended.

Berlin, Feb. 19.—Emperor William, Prince Frederick Charles, General Von Moltke, the Ambassadors, the members of the Ministry, and the Chief Dignita-ries of Court and State were present to-day at a thanksgiving service, held for the escape of the Czar from assassination.

LONDON, February 26th.—The Duchess of Marlborough, in a letter to the Lord Mayor of London, says: "The danger of famine appears to be over. If the charity of the public continues, no person in Ireland need be allowed to die for lack of food: but the Committee, to bring their labors to a successful close, must spend over £40,000 per week for

St. Petersburg, Feb. 21.—The news from the interior of the empire is heart-Famine and diphtheria are decimating the population. The Province of Saratof and Kief, which annually export in ordinary times enormous quantities of grain, had scarcely any crop last year. The calamity is aggravated by the want of fodder for cattle, and peasants are forced to sell them.

M. Menier, the celebrated French chocolate manufacturer, has recently experimented successfully on his estate a Noisiel with a plough driven by electricity, the motive power of which was sup-plied by a wire at the distance of half a mile. The ploughs did about the same work as if it were drawn by four oxen. Will electricity supersede the use of horses and oxen on the farm?

An envoy from Mexico is in London to pen negotiations for the settlement of the Mexican debt, and the idea of a national bank has been revived, the Government contributing \$1,000,000. Four millions will be offered for European subscription. There is small prospect of Mexican bond-holders subscribing to any fresh venture there, and the overtures to her long defrauded creditors must be irrespective of any such scheme.

The principle measures for legislation innounced in the speech of the Empero of Germany at the recent opening of the Reichstag are: A bill for establishing biemial budgets; new military law; pro-longation of the law against Socialists, and for a commercial treaty with the South Sea Islands. The speech justified military law as a measure of security, made necessary by the increased armaments of neighboring countries,

LIVERPOOL, February 24th.—The London correspondent of the Courier says: Assurance is given me that the statement of the intention of Baroness Burdett-Coutts to devote £500,000 to the amelioration of the distress in Ireland is true. Contradictions have been made in most of For all four Reviews, the London daily papers, but the fact is for Blackwood's Magazine, incontrovertible. This money will be invested in the purchase of land in the district of Connemara, County Galway, to be afterwards let to small tenants in long leases and at moderate rents. A committee of Irish gentlemen interested in agriculture is associated in the scheme.

# Solomon's Wisdom Repeated.

The "Hebrew Messenger" reports that a Grand Lodge of the B'nai Brith was in need of Solomon's wisdom lately. The endowment money payable on the death of a brother was claimed by two women as his widows. It was proved conclusively that he had been married but once, therefore only one widow could, in propriety, receive the sum. Who was the true widow was the question which agitated the lodge. Both urged their claims strenuously, until finally one suggested that the sum be divided and \$500 be given to each claimant, the true and the false. This decidclaimant, the true and the false. This decided the matter, and the woman who was so eager to discount her right was dismissed.

Any Biblical student can trace the analogy. It is pleasant thus to note that members of the Grand Lodge have not wasted their opportunities, and show an occasional sapiency that is worthy of the Supreme Court. The action of the B'nai Berith of New York,

in agreeing to co-operate with the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews in the erection and maintenance of an institution which shall shelter those on the down-hill of life, can be characterized as at once extremely wise and fortunate. It is fortunate because the land and fund of the B'nai Berith are put to an immediate use, where, literally, "they will do most good," and because the consummation of this act of fraternal good will opens a new era for our benevolent institutions.

In the parlance of the day there was a regular "boom" in the sale of tickets for the Purim Ball in New York. Mr. Lewis May, Mr. John Pondir and Mrs. S. Borg purchased proscenium boxes, and all the balcony or proscenium boxes, and an the backs, mezzanine boxes were sold. A well known Israelite, a devoted friend of the hospital, Israelite, a devoted friend of the hospital, sold, last week, a \$10 ticket for \$400. The members of the Purim Association are in high glee at the interest manifested, and one enthusiastic cemmittee man predicts that the sum realized will amount to \$20,000.

1810 SEVENTIETH 1880

Annual Statement

INSURANCE COMPANY

HARTFORD, CONN.

- \$1.250,000,00.

ABSTRACT OF STATEMENT, Jan. 1,1880. ASSETS.

Cash on hand, in Bank, and Cash \$364,191 36 Items, - - - : Cash in hands of Agents, and in case in names of Agents, and in course of transmission, Rents and Accrued Interest,
Real Estate Unencumbered, Loans on Bond and Mortgage (first lien), Bank Stock (market value), 241,695 57 630,175 60 773,324 40 Raifroad Stocks,
State, City and Raifroad Bonds,
United States Bonds, 117,800 0 326,654 25 - 273,492 00

\$3,456,020 90

SUMMARY. Reserve for Re-insurance, - \$1,110,629 26 All Outstanding Claims, - 159,992 46 Net surplus as regards policy-hold-ers over all liabilities, - 2,185,399 18

> \$3,456,020 90 GEO. L. CHASE, President. J. D. Browne, Secretary.

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Mess, Personal securities - 10,685 00
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